



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 106156

TO: Nathan Hillery
Location: PK2, 3C19
Art Unit : 2176
Friday, October 17, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/552636

From: David Holloway
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B30
Phone: 308-7794

david.holloway@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Hillery,

Attached please find your search results for above-referenced case.
Please contact me if you have any questions or would like a re-focused search.

David



STIC EIC 2100 106156 Search Request Form

Today's Date:

10/14/03

What date would you like to us to limit the search?

Priority Date:

8/30/99

Other:

4/19/00

Name Nathan Hillery

AU 2146 Examiner # 79971

Room # 3C19 Phone 5-4502

Serial # 09/552,636

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

☒ PAPER

☐ DISK

☐ EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

☒ USP

☒ DWPI

☒ EPO

☒ JPO

☐ ACM

☐ IBM TDB

☐ IEEE

☐ INSPEC

☐ SPI

☐ Other

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) ☒ YES ☐ NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Communicating w/ legacy systems via XML
Information Management System is IBM's
database connected to its mainframe.

APPLCTN macro = macro that defines / creates
an application

TRANSACTION macro = macro that defines / creates
transactions

STIC Searcher

David Holloway

Phone

308-7794

Date picked up

10-17-03

Date Completed

10-17-03



Set	Items	Description
S1	6106212	CONVERS? OR CONVERT? OR TRANSLAT? OR TRANSFORM? OR REFORMA- T? OR FORMAT?
S2	96503	IMS OR INFORMATION()MANAGEMENT()SYSTEM?
S3	168476	XML OR EXTENSIBLE() (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)
S4	92897	(LEGACY OR MAINFRAME? OR ATM OR AUTOMATIC()TELLER?) (2N) (DA- TA OR DATABASE? OR DB OR RDBS OR DBMS)
S5	7406	XMI OR METADATA()INTERCHANGE
S6	49	S1(5N)S2(5N)S3
S7	737	S1(5N)S3(5N)S4(S) (S4 OR IBM? ?)
S8	783	S6 OR S7
S9	160	S8 NOT PY>1999
S10	71	RD (unique items)
S11	51	S10 NOT PD>19990820
File	88:	Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Oct 16 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	369:	New Scientist 1994-2003/Oct W2 (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File	635:	Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Oct 13 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	15:	ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Oct 13 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	16:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Oct 16 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	9:	Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Oct 16 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	13:	BAMP 2003/Sep W4 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	810:	Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File	610:	Business Wire 1999-2003/Oct 17 (c) 2003 Business Wire.
File	647:	CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Sep W3 (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File	98:	General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Sep (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
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File	275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Oct 16 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Oct 15 (c) 2003 The Gale group
File	75:	TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2003/Sep W4 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Oct 16 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
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File	484:	Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Oct W1 (c) 2003 ProQuest
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File	674:	Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Oct W2 (c) 2003 IDG Communications

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S2	16127	IMS OR INFORMATION()MANAGEMENT()SYSTEM?
S3	17715	XML OR EXTENSIBLE() (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)
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S5	16	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S6	15	RD (unique items)
S7	0	S6 NOT PY>1999
S8	5	S1 AND S2 AND S4
S9	2	S8 NOT PY>1999
S10	64	S2 AND S3
S11	3	S10 NOT PY>1999
S12	5	S9 OR S11
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S14	3	S13 AND IBM
S15	201	XMI OR METADATA()INTERCHANGE
S16	1	S15 AND S4 AND S1
File	8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Oct W1	(c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep	(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File	233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul	(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File	144: Pascal 1973-2003/Oct W1	(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Oct W2	(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File	62: SPIN(R) 1975-2003/Aug W5	(c) 2003 American Institute of Physics
File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Sep	(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Sep W4	(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK

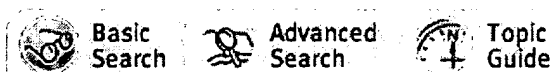
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S4	2	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	1	S1(3N)S2
S6	0	S5 NOT S4
S7	11	XMI OR METADATA() INTERCHANGE
S8	0	S7 AND S1
S9	8214	INFORMATION()MANAGEMENT
S10	6	S9 AND S2
S11	4	S10 NOT S4
S12	4	S2 AND (LEGACY() (DATA OR CODE?))
S13	2025	(LEGACY OR MAINFRAME? OR ATM OR AUTOMATIC()TELLER?) (3N) (DA- TA OR DATABASE? OR DBMS OR RDBMS OR DB OR S1)
S14	12	S13 AND S3 AND S2
S15	9	S14 NOT (S12 OR S4)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun(Updated 031006)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200366

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Microsoft's Babylon rebuilds SNA Server

 John Fontana. [Network World](#). Framingham: Jul 5, 1999. Vol. 16, Iss. 27; pg. 1, 2 pgs

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Subjects:

[Software upgrading](#), [Product](#)
[Software upgrading](#), [Product development](#), [Servers](#), [Micro to mainframe links](#)

Classification Codes

[9190 US](#), [5240 Software & US](#)

Locations:

Companies:

[Microsoft Corp](#)(Ticker:[MSFT](#))

Author(s):

[John Fontana](#)

Publication title:

[Network World](#). Framingham

Source Type:

[Periodical](#)

ISSN/ISBN:

[08877661](#)

ProQuest document ID:

[42925131](#)

Text Word Count

[1092](#)

Article URL:

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Abstract (Article Summary)

Microsoft is developing the next version of SNA Server, code-named Babylon. The company plans to integrate its Distributed interNet Application (DNA) architecture with mainframe, AS/400, and Unix environments. The goal is to create a bidirectional gateway for Windows users that bridges DNA and non-DNA environments. Babylon will add some 27 enhancements to the existing SNA Server package, including better legacy-application access and improved 3270/5250 SNA communications features. The Host Initiated Transaction feature lets Customer Information Control Systems or Information Management Systems transactions invoke COM and COM+ components in the Windows environment. Babylon will connect to Microsoft's forthcoming BizTalk Server, an XML-based product for connecting business-to-business electronic commerce sites.

Full Text (1092 words)

Copyright Network World Inc. Jul 5, 1999

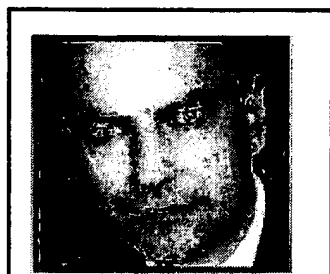
[Headnote]

New Babylon server bolsters connectivity between Windows, legacy apps.

Microsoft is finally beginning to shake its Windows-centric attitude in favor of becoming an equal partner in heterogeneous enterprise networks.

In a couple of weeks, the company will reveal details about the next version of SNA Server, code-named Babylon. The details will show how Microsoft plans to integrate its Distributed interNet Application (DNA) architecture with mainframe, AS/400 and Unix environments. The goal is to create a bidirectional gateway for Windows users that bridges DNA and non-DNA environments. DNA is an architecture based on Component Object Model (COM), a software framework for creating objects that is used to build distributed Internet applications.

Babylon will also add some 27 enhancements - and 600,000 new lines of code - to the existing SNA Server package, including better legacy application access and improved 3270/5250 SNA communications features.



Microsoft's Vesa Suomalainen says Babylon reuses SNA Server code but has many new features.

Enlarge 200%

Enlarge 400%

Microsoft's Vesa Suomalainen says Babylon reuses SNA Server code but has many new features.

Microsoft, however, is not developing Babylon from scratch. The company is pulling connectivity technology from its SQL Server - Microsoft Message Queue Server (MSMQ) - and crafting it into a product much like the company did with Office and BackOffice.

Microsoft is further acknowledging legacy systems as cornerstones in enterprise network environments and is rushing to make Windows more closely interact with them rather than trying to replace them, according to company officials.

While SNA Server currently provides mainframe connectivity, the goal is to migrate data to Windows platforms.

Babylon's key feature is its ability to allow bidirectional application and data integration via COM Transaction Integrator (COMTI) and OLE DB. In essence, Babylon will become middleware that will not only let Windows-based applications access legacy data but will also allow legacy applications to extract data from Windows systems.

"The bidirectional feature is interesting and shows that Microsoft is starting to acknowledge that other environments will have a central role in the enterprise, says Tim Sloane, director of research for Internet infrastructure at Aberdeen Group in Boston. "That's something Microsoft has not said before."

Critics say that although Microsoft is finally beginning to talk integration, Babylon is a weak attempt at best.

Microsoft discussed Babylon at the company's recent TechEd conference, but few details were available. Early this month, Microsoft will post a Web site featuring white papers and a list of features.

The features include a host of COMTI enhancements. The most important, called Terminal Oriented Application Support, is a COMTI method that can bundle multiple 3270 screens into a single object.

Previously, developers were limited to single request inputs and outputs from the mainframe, a simple structure that only worked with about 15% of mainframe applications. Now developers can cull data from 3270 and 5250 data streams, which opens up a richer integration environment.

A number of other new features provide mainframe programmers with access to Windows environments.

The Host Initiated Transaction feature lets Customer Information Control Systems or Information Management Systems transactions invoke COM and COM+ components in the Windows environment. This capability lets a mainframe programmer invoke the same methods as a program running natively

in a Windows environment.

Another feature uses IBM's Distributed Relational Database Architecture (DRDA) services to let mainframe and AS/400 databases make direct queries to Microsoft databases, especially SQL Server. DRDA is IBM's database access protocol. Those types of bidirectional features have not been available to mainframe developers in the past. Also, a new replication server will allow Oracle databases running on Unix and DB2 databases to replicate data to SQL Server.

While Babylon is focused on bolstering Windows communication with IBM and Unix resources, it also includes a software developer's kit to let other mainframe vendors bridge to Windows.

Microsoft is in talks with Unisys and International Computers Limited (ILC), according to company officials.

Babylon also will connect to Microsoft's forthcoming BizTalk Server, an XML-based product for connecting business-to-business electronic commerce sites.

Users are applauding the efforts.

"We want the ability to replicate data from the AS/400 to SQL Server, says John Gordon, senior systems analyst at Southern California Water Co. "We are developing an Internet billing system, and if we can interface from the outside to AS/400 that would eliminate a lot of development work." Critics, however, say Babylon is a collection of existing Microsoft connectivity technologies with a few new features and a marketing spin thrown in.

For example, the MSMQ to MQ Series Bridge, which connects the two messaging middleware platforms, is available in SNA Server 4.0, and Babylon adds only minor security enhancements.

Critics also say the new components provide only base features that will need major enhancements from third-party vendors before Babylon can meet enterprise demands.

"They have collected a hodgepodge of bits-and-pieces; it's a mess," says one third-party vendor who asked not to be identified. "The only thing Babylon is adding is an entrylevel capability to slice and dice 3270 data streams. The COMTI enhancements will meet only 10-20% of my customers' needs"

While Microsoft officials acknowledge that Babylon will not be the end-all in integration, they disagree with the third-party vendor's conclusions.

"This is a significant upgrade to SNA Server" says Vesa Suomalainen, director of business development for Microsoft's enterprise interoperability group. "We have reused a lot of code, but we have added significant features."

According to Rob Enderle, an analyst with Giga Information Group, "the difference with Babylon is that all the pieces are together and it takes less rocket science to get them together. But this first pass at the product is less than compelling"

Nevertheless, the efforts by Microsoft represent a huge shift in the company's thinking.

"In the past we would say replace legacy systems with NT" says Chris Olson, Microsoft group product manager for enterprise interoperability. "This is the realization that not all data will be on a Microsoft platform."

Microsoft has not gone completely over the edge, however.

Babylon runs only on NT and is tightly integrated with DNA, which still makes for a Windows-centric environment. And the message of integration, as opposed to migration, has a trap door.

"When Microsoft is well-connected to the mainframe it builds a hell of a migration platform; Enderle says."This is a stealth wolf; you won't see it coming. The mainframe is slowly going away."

Babylon is expected to enter beta testing this fall and ship 90 days after Windows 2000, which is expected to be released before the end of this year. Microsoft has yet to decide if Babylon will ship as a stand-alone package or as a part of packages such as BackOffice and Windows 2000 Advanced Server.

SNA upgrade

The next version of SNA Server, code-named Babylon, will add features that allow for richer communication between Windows and mainframe, AS/400 and various Unix platforms. The following is a list of some major features Microsoft plans to publish in the coming weeks.

Feature	function
Terminal Oriented Application Support	This COM+ method collects series of 2230 screens into a single object that can be accessed from Visual Basic programs.
Asynchronous Transaction	Allows Post-based transaction programs to invoke COM+COM+ components.
Application server	Allows transactional, snapshot and merge data to be replicated from Oracle and DB2 to SQL Server.
ORCA services	Allows mainframe and AS/400 environments to access SQL Server data.
Software developer's kit	Allows non-IBM mainframe vendors and non-Microsoft-centric application developers to utilize Babylon services.

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SNA upgrade

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1	IMS and XML and DTD
2	IMS and XML and DTD
3	IMS and XML and DTD
4	IMS and XML and DTD
5	IMS and XML and DTD
6	IMS and XML and DTD
7	XMI
8	XMIDTD
9	XMI and DTD
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11	applctn
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14	"TRANSACT" adj macro
15	"TRANSACT" near macro
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17	"TRANSACT"
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	Search Text
90	(XMI and DTD) and UML
91	XMI and DTD

Attempted Xfer → Databases via
 John Breene. - told was 2176/2178 b/c
 XML and DTD.